

WHY THE EDITOR SWORE.

With a terrible cold in his head,
An eye that was sore,
And a head that was aching,
And a body that was aching,
And a mind that was aching,
And a heart that was aching,
And a soul that was aching,
And a spirit that was aching,
And a conscience that was aching,
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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 423.

What Girls Should Study.

The other day a young girl of New York, who is pursuing a selected course of study in one of the collegiate institutions of the city, was examining the printed curriculum with reference to deciding what study she would take up the next term. While consulting about the matter, she read over the long list of text books on science, language, literature and mathematics, when suddenly she exclaimed: "I'll tell you what I would like to study, I would like to study medicine! I don't mean that I want to be a physician and practice, but only know what to do at home, if anybody is sick or anything happens. I am sure it would be more useful to me than"—and she turned to the prescribed course of study—"than spherical trigonometry and navigation. What is the use of my studying navigation? But we cannot run for the doctor every time anybody sneezes or coughs, and I would like to know what to do for anyone who is a little sick." Here is a matter concerning which young women need some simple but careful instruction. But who gives them any? As daughters in the family, they can repeat the dates of the ancient Grecian and Roman wars, work out an intricate problem in Algebra, and give the technical names of all the bones in the body; but if the baby brother, left in their charge, burns his hand or is seized with croup, how many of them know the best thing to do while waiting for a doctor? And when, as wives and mothers, the duties of life increase, how many of them have any practical knowledge which will help them to meet calmly and intelligently the every day experiences of accidents and illness which are inevitable in every family?—[Philadelphia Press.]

The Press the Bulwark of Liberty.

The press is one of the wonders attending the growth of our institutions. In the history of the human race there is nothing comparable to this development. It is not only the bulwark of liberty, but it is the mightiest popular instructor more beneficent and wide-reaching than any other agency but the Christian religion, of which it is one of the main props. Complaint is made that this power is sometimes abused, and that we in public life are too often censoriously criticised. It will be a sad day for the Republic when criticisms upon the acts and the speech of senators and representatives shall be curbed; a still sadder day when those acts and that speech cannot invite the sternest criticism. What food is to the body the press is to the mind. It has become a daily necessity and nourishment from the home of the rich to the cabin of the poor on the plains, whose brain and muscle are integral parts of the empire in the West. To make the press wholly independent and to widen its influence every restriction of unjust or unwise laws ought to be removed.—[From a Speech by Hon. David Davis, of Illinois.]

The Effect of Coffee.

Dr. Richardson, the eminent English scientist, in respect to the popular notion that coffee is unhealthy beverage, that it keeps up a constant irritation of the stomach, and brings on depression of spirits, etc., says: There is a great deal of truth in that statement, as coffee cannot be taken in excess without producing dyspepsia and irritation, but moderately used it is an invigorating, healthful and wholesome drink, bringing a man's best energies into play. The quantity taken, however, must not be large, and should be good.

Dr. Bock, of Leipzig, another celebrated scientist, says:

"The nervousness and peevishness of our times are chiefly attributed to tea and coffee; the digestive organs of confirmed coffee drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which reacts on the brain, producing fretful and lachrymose moods. Fine ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic temper which I might describe as a mania for acting the persecuted saint. Cocoa and chocolate are really neutral in their psychic effects, and are really the most harmless of our fashionable drinks."

When Wilberforce became rector of

Brighton, in the Isle of Wight, he was waited on by an old farmer, whose one desire in life was to rent the globe acre. "Why?" asked the Bishop. "Well," said the old fellow, with a look of business shrewdness, "when 'olther person was here he used to farm it himself and, there being so little of it he always got in his hay before anybody else. Then he clapped on the prayer for rain."

Fullness under the eye denotes

language," we are told. So it does, and we fear bad language, too, at times. In a recent instance a fullness under the eye denoted that the possessor had called a man a liar.

Remedy for Consumption.

J. C. Burguer, of Bently, Miss., writes: "I wish to get the published 'Remedy for Consumption,' by the Hon. Ellis C. Schnable, published, I think, in the Sun." The remedy has been many times printed in the Sun. For the benefit of many subscribers we reprint it. His recipe is five pounds of pure rock candy dissolved in a gallon of old rye whisky—the older the better. The whisky must be distilled in the old-fashioned way with a copper worm. Steam distillation develops the latent poison of the berry and fills the system with fustil and other deadly oils. Colored rock candy is poisonous. Clear white rock is pure crystallized sugar, the most nourishing of all substances. The demijohn should be well shaken, and the mixture is not to be used until the candy is dissolved. The patient may take a wineglassful on going to bed, and two-thirds as much on an empty stomach in the morning. He can carry a flask in his pocket and take a spoonful half a dozen times a day. Night sweats will disappear and the patient will get a long and refreshing sleep while taking this cordial. The patient must limit his diet; all vinegars, pickles, sour wines, malt drinks and salt provisions must be avoided. Touch no fresh pork, for it promotes ulceration. Do away with coffee, for it fevers the blood. Use black tea. Eat roast beef rare, broiled steaks, mutton chops well done, toasted bread and all kinds of vegetables. The greatest object is to enrich the blood. One of the best articles of food is a rum omelette made exclusively of the yolk of eggs.

To Whiten Flannels.

"How shall I restore the color to my flannels?" is a question often asked by housekeepers whose clothes have been ruined by the bad treatment of indolent, incompetent washerwomen. A solution of 14 pounds of white soap and 5 of an ounce of spirits on ammonia, dissolved in twelve gallons of soft water, will impart a beautiful and lasting whiteness to any flannels dipped in it, no matter how yellow they may have been previous to their immersion. After being well stirred round for a short time, the articles should be taken out and well washed in clean, cold water. For washing black and navy blue linens, the following receipt is said to be an excellent one. Take two potatoes, grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled) into which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens in this and rinse them in cold blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. It is said that an infusion of hay will preserve the natural color in buff linens, and an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints.

A Stupendous Fish Story.

If it were not for the established reputation for truth enjoyed by the Tallahassee Floridian, we would not believe a tale it tells in its last week's number. It says that recently, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were boating on the wonderful Wakulla Spring, one of the ladies dropped a ring from her finger, and it could be seen sinking in the clear water. When it had reached a depth far below the surface a trout was seen to make a dart for and swallow it, and then disappear. Of course, it was given up for lost, but an ingenious young man present immediately borrowed another ring, fastened it to a hook, and let down his line into the crystal water. After paying out about ninety feet of the line, a trout was seen to approach the shining bait, and finally making a jump at it, was transfixed. It was immediately hauled up, cut open, and there lay in its stomach the lost ring.—[Savannah News.]

SAVED BY A VALUABLE.

A United States letter patent was granted March 25, 1880, to W. Grossman, Petersburg, Va., to make railroad ties, fence posts, paving and building blocks, etc., out of sawdust. This artificial wood, it is claimed, can be made fire and water proof, and no insects will attack it. It will take a high polish and will stand higher pressure than ordinary wood. It also can be cut and sawed and allow of nails being driven into it. As the process of making it is very simple and cheap, it may be destined to bring a revolution in the saw mill business; at least it will relieve the saw mill men of much trouble concerning the accumulation of sawdust.

Gen. Spinner, who will go down in

history as 'The Man-Afraid-of-His-Own-Signature,' still lives in Florida, to cultivate the golden orange in lieu of the verdant greenback, which in former times was his exclusive crop.

A Western firm named Nice &

Good have a book-keeper named Simmonds, and he signs receipts thus: "Nice & Good, per Simmonds."

Weighing an Elephant Without

Scales.

An Indian writer related an interesting anecdote concerning Shajee, the father of the first ruling prince of the Maharattas of Hindostan, who lived at about the beginning of the seventeenth century. On one occasion a certain high official made a vow that he would distribute to the poor the weight of his own elephant in silver money; but the great difficulty that first presented itself was the mode of ascertaining what this weight really was; and all the learned and clever men of the court seem to have endeavored in vain to construct a machine of sufficient power to weigh the elephant. At length it is said that Shajee came forward, and suggested a plan, which was simple, and yet ingenious in the highest degree. He caused the unwieldy animal to be conducted along a stage, specially made for the purpose by the water side, into a flat-bottomed boat; and then having marked on the boat the height to which the water reached after the elephant had weighted it down, the latter was taken out and stones substituted in sufficient quantity to load the boat to the same line. The stones were then taken to the scales, and thus, to the amazement of the court, was ascertained the true weight of the elephant.

"Little Phil."

Judge W. M. Becker, of the Winchester Democrat, writing from Washington, D. C., says:

One of the brightest and most popular men here is Capt. Thompson, of the Harrodsburg district—"Little Phil" as he is more familiarly called. He is so manly, clear-headed, vigorous, game and faithful, that you are bound to admire him more and more as you become better acquainted with him. He takes a conservative, prudent view of everything, but never gives up when convinced that a measure is right.

Congressmen, where they regard their obligations, have too much work to do. They are claim agents, pension agents, must look after all applications for office, act as guides for visitors from their section, attend committees, and keep posted about every kind of legislation. They have a hard row to hoe if they would satisfy their constituents and yet acquire any standing here. Many people at home think they are doing nothing if they do not make many speeches, and yet it they do speak often, they are voted bores by their colleagues.

Fifty years ago there were twenty-two miles of railroad in operation in the United States. In 1840 the number of miles in operation did not equal three thousand, and there were fewer than ten thousand in 1850. To-day there are in the United States eighty-six thousand miles of main track railroad, with twenty-five thousand other miles of second tracks and sidings. In this vast industry more than forty-five hundred millions of dollars (\$4,589,948,793 in 1878) are invested, and its gross earnings exceed five hundred millions of dollars annually. It furnishes employment to many hundreds of thousands of men. It is a great productive industry, for transportation increases values.

RAISING CABBAGES.—The failure

in gardens so frequently to raise cabbage, is owing probably to two or three things, all of which could be overcome. It is want of deep culture and heavy manuring in the autumn. Commence early in the spring to get the ground in thorough condition, manuring again after setting out the plants and covering at the first hoeing. Be particular that the plants are all right—that they are short and stocky and have not been allowed to grow too fast or too much in the cold frame under cover. We fancy, however, that the ground has a great deal to do with the crops.—[German Town Telegraph.]

Plowing land when it is very dry

is nearly as hurtful as when it is very wet. But my experience is with heavy clay or land in which clay is in proportion constitution. Such land when plowed breaks up lumpy, and subsequent rains do not dissolve the lumps. It is my opinion that there is never a more suitable condition for plowing any soil than when it has enough moisture to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow with no appearance of packing and no lumps.—[Wm. Armstrong, Elmira, N. Y.]

A child born near Tatesville, Pulaski county, had twenty-four fingers and toes and a full set of teeth. Its legs were but five inches long; its body of the usual size but malformed. It lived only a few days.

The Flemingsburg Times is looking for some one to surpass John Thompson and two assistants, who shod thirty-eight mules and four horses all around in one day, making 168 shoes.

A Woman's Ingenuity.

A Dublin Chambermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travelers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here are the eleven bed-rooms:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

"Now," says she, "if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bedroom and wait a few minutes, I'll find a spare room for you as soon as I have shown the others to their rooms." Well, now, having bestowed two gentlemen in No. 1, she puts the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eighth in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, the eleventh in No. 10. She then comes back to No. 1, where you will remember she left the twelfth gentleman alone with the first, and said: "I've accommodated all the rest and have still a room to spare, so if one of you will please step into No. 11 you will find it empty." Thus the twelfth man got his room. Of course there is a hole somewhere, but we will leave our readers to solve out just where it is, giving them a warning to think twice before declaring as to which is the "odd man out," or if there be any.

Interior Journal, Please Copy.

Hon. W. P. Walton, of the Stanford Interior Journal, went fifty miles out of the editorial way to offer a friendly contemporary a stupid affront. Here it is—silly as it could be: "The Danville Tribune, which, without the Republican campaign fund, could not, perhaps, live six weeks, speaks with great pomposity." The reckless and wretched accusation is as inapplicable as it is unjustifiable, and should, perhaps, be copyrighted as a Democratic specimen of the flabbiness of feebleness.

The above pointless effusion is from the pen of the Rev. (?) J. W. Zimmerman, of the Danville Tribune, the Northern Methodist preacher, who gave up his small stock of religion to get a chance at the Grant campaign fund. Well, we can't blame the poor fellow for that. In a wordly point of view it is much better than preaching a year on an obscure circuit for a dozen or so pairs of socks or a second-hand overcoat.

COLIC IN HORSES.—One fruitful

source of colic in horses is cracked corn. If corn is to be fed, use whole corn, it is much more likely to be perfectly masticated than cracked corn, and its imperfect mastication causes the colic. It is also unwise to feed grain to a hungry horse, for then a large portion is very apt to be swallowed without being properly masticated. Always let the edge of a horse's hunger be taken off with a feed of hay before feeding grain. Half an hour extra, spent in feeding, while on the road, will bring you home half an hour earlier at night.

A young American, who has been in Paris for a year studying medicine, was visited by his father. Like a dutiful son he parades his paternal conscientiously through the city, and points out its architectural lions. Finally they halt before a many-pillared building. "What is that lordly pile?" asks the old man. "I don't know," replies the youth; "but there's a sergeant de ville." They cross over and put the question. "That, gentlemen," says the officer, "is the medical school."

How It Was in 1870.

THE BALLOTING OF THE CONVENTION:
1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.
Hayes..... 61 67 68 104 113 281
Blaine..... 285 296 298 292 286 305 301
Morton..... 125 120 122 108 95 85
Merritt..... 113 114 122 126 114 111 21
Cocking..... 99 95 90 84 82 81
Hartman..... 58 58 68 61 69 50
Jewell..... 11
Wheeler..... 3 2 2 2 2
Washburne..... 1 1 3 3 3
Whole No. votes..... 734 735 734 735 736 736
No'ty to choice..... 378 378 378 378 378 379

The editor of the Munfordville Democrat hopes that he will not be classed with Mulhatten when he affirms that a hen in Hart county, after laying 200 eggs, began to assume the appearance of a rooster, and is now in every appearance a well-developed male fowl. It lays no more eggs, but struts around the yard and crows to perfection.

The Patrons of Husbandry are making arrangements to send their wool direct to manufacturers, by which they hope to increase their profits. Wool sales will be made the coming season in Cynthiana, Shelbyville, Eminence, and other places in this State, which will be attended by purchasers from the East.

When the Emperor of China goes to bed he is attended by eight servants who sit by his bedside, and sixteen who crawl underneath. These servants are not allowed to cough, sneeze or even let their aching knee-joints crack, on penalty of instant execution.

An organist at Litchfield, Minn., played "What Will the Harvest Be?" as a bridal couple marched out of the church.

Six Wise Men.

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—[Emerson.]

There cannot be a greater treachery than first to raise a confidence and then to deceive it.—[Spectator.]

There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues.—[Pretence.]

Our striving against nature is like holding a weather-cock with one's hand; as soon as the force is taken off it veers again with the wind.—[Thos. Adams.]

Time ought, above all other kind of property, to be free from invasion; and yet there is not a man who does not claim that power of wasting that time which is the right of others.—[Johnson.]

Men say they can leave off this habit or that, any time they bring to bear the pressure of their will against it; but would it not be better to apply that force against the formation of bad habits?—[Franklin.]

An accommodating jury gave old Mr. Rhorer one year in the penitentiary for a defalcation of \$110,000; and "recommended him to executive clemency!" If a poor, uneducated and unfortunated old man had been convicted before that same jury for taking ten dollars to relieve a starving family, he would have been sent up for not less than three years, minus any commendation to executive clemency!—[Louisville Democrat.]

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF DIRT.—In consequence of the rise in the prices of rags and other fibers, the price of South Carolina clay, used by paper makers to increase the weight of their goods, has lately been advanced two dollars per ton.

As old Mr. Cook heaved the last scuttle of four tons of coal into his cellar, he was heard to remark: "If they had been boys instead of girls it would not have been thus. One ton would last all winter."

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST, SOUTH.—Rev. J. S. Sims, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday afternoon. The Woman's Missionary Society meets here on the 1st Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. T. T. Davies, President.

BAPTIST.—Rev. J. M. Buck, Pastor. Services on Second and Fourth Sundays, morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday afternoon. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. E. E. Barrow, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN.—Worship by the congregation every Lord's day. Preaching by Eld. Jos. Patton on First and Third Lord's days. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. J. S. Sims, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.—No Pastor. Union Sunday School at 9:30. John W. Bell, Superintendent. Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday nights.

PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.—Rev. J. S. Sims, Pastor. Services on Second and Fourth Sundays, morning and night.

HOTELS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
—I HAVE—
REFURNISHED AND REFITTED
This Hotel in a thorough manner, and am now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize

On the 20th day of February, 1877, Grove Kennedy shot and killed his uncle Eb Kennedy in front of the Court-house door in Lancaster. He was immediately arrested and lodged in jail, but subsequently escaped from a heavy guard on the day that Judge Duncan refused his application for bail. For a time he played the bold outlaw, setting at defiance the laws of the land, till Gov. McCreary, convinced of the damage that his conduct was working on the reputation of the State, employed Marshal George Hunter, of Bardonia, to arrest him. That gallant officer and party finally succeeded in capturing him on the 27th of October, and he was taken to Louisville and lodged in jail. Judge Owens being disqualified by reason of being a witness to the killing, Judge Wickliffe was appointed a Special Judge to try the case, which he did at Lancaster, commencing December 18, 1877, under the protection of a detachment of the State Guard. The trial ended in a hung jury, and Grove was admitted to bail in the sum of \$6,000. In the following June another trial was had before Judge Wickliffe, resulting in a serious surprise to Grove of a verdict of confinement in the Penitentiary for life. This verdict the Court of Appeals set aside and Grove was again put on bail. December 12, 1878, Judge Wickliffe again appeared in Lancaster, and the third trial of Kennedy was called. A change of venue was sought and obtained to Rockcastle, and the third Monday in June, 1879, set for the trial. Judge Wickliffe having no right to appoint such a Court, the case went over to the September Court, when a special term was fixed for the third Monday in January, 1880. Objections being made to Judge Randall the Governor appointed Judge DeHaven to try the case, which occupied several days, resulting, on February 6, in a verdict of 21 years in the Penitentiary. An Appeal was taken, and Grove was sent to the Richmond jail to await its result. On Friday morning last the Court of Appeals affirmed that decision, and the doom of this notorious character was sealed, and his case brought to an end, after costing the State for the reward paid for his capture, the three trials, pay of soldiers, jurors, &c., between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The crime for which he is to suffer was a very aggravated case of murder. True the shot that sped through the brain of old man Eb Kennedy, took from Garrard a brave, though dangerous and uncompromising man, and put an end to the numerous murders that were occurring in that county, yet it was murder all the same, and the crime should be atoned. For Kennedy and his helpless wife and little children we have the sincerest sympathy, but we rejoice that a time has come when law-breakers, no matter what their standing or resources may be, are forced to undergo punishment for their crimes. The execution of this sentence will do more to put down crime and prevent the young admirers of the dashing Grove from imitating his example, than the conviction of a hundred negroes or less notorious whites. The punishment has been a long time coming, but it is a relief to know it has come at last, and that the law, so long down-trodden, is again supreme.

The Republican State Convention, which met in Louisville Wednesday, was the largest and the noisiest of the kind ever held in this old Commonwealth. The first bone of contention was thrown by Col. W. O. Bradley, who offered a resolution requiring all the members of the Convention to pledge themselves to abide by the action of the Convention and support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. A big row was raised, but finally it was adopted, as was a set of resolutions reaffirming the principles of the platform adopted last April, and eulogizing the Duke of America to the skies. There was a minority report protesting against instructing for any one, but it only received 487 votes to 1,079 for instructing for Grant, and he was declared the choice of the Convention. For delegates for this district J. K. Faulkner and Logan McKee were elected, with J. W. Carpenter and T. H. Hardin alternates. The delegates for the State at large are Col. Evans, W. O. Bradley, John D. White and J. H. Jackson. G. W. Gentry, col'd, was chosen Elector from the Eighth District, and Col. A. M. Swope and Allen Ailensworth, col'd, State Electors. Judge George Denny, Jr., was left out in the cold, but got the cold comfort of a vote of thanks for his services as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

WATKINSON is laboring hard to get Kentucky up to the point of instructing for Tilden, but from the present outlook we think he will and ought to fail. The State Convention is, however, fixed after nearly all the States have held conventions, and these should, in a great measure, determine Kentucky's action. If it is found by that time that Tilden is the most available candidate, instruct for him, otherwise the delegates ought to be left untrammelled.

The Legislature having come to a dead-lock on the Penitentiary question by reason of the fact that the Senate wants to hire out the convicts, and the House is for a branch Penitentiary, a joint Committee has been appointed to devise some means to effect a compromise. To our mind the Senate bill is much the wisest, taking into consideration the depletion of the Treasury and the experience of other States, which have pursued the hiring out plan. This gives immediate relief, the Big Sandy R. R. contractors are paid day each, the contractor furnishing board, transportation and clothing (the latter he is compelled to buy from the State), and giving bond in the sum of \$100 for each convict, to be paid into the Treasury should one escape. This plan has brought thousands of dollars to the State, whereas if the convicts hired out had been compelled to lie in the Penitentiary, they would not have made more than their board, even if they did that. As a railroad contractor in Virginia we have had a good deal of experience in this matter, and have found that the convicts prefer two to one to be hired out, and are healthier and better satisfied every way. The impurity of the air of our Penitentiary has been the occasion of a great deal of comment and probably a great deal of sickness. Under the Senate plan the institution can be relieved at once, the convicts can breathe the pure mountain air, and Blackburn's occupation will be gone. We do hope that the Legislature will come to some decision on the matter, and if they must build a branch let them say so at once. For Heaven's sake do not give the crazy fanatic, who controls the pardoning power of the State, a further excuse to abuse that power, to nullify the works of the Courts, to set at naught the laws of the land and fill our communities with red-handed murderers and thieves. Something must be done and done speedily.

The Richmond Herald says that the calling of the Congressional Committee to meet on the 27th is premature, as all of the candidates may not be out by that time. It has been customary for a number of years to call this meeting about the first of May, and it was called for the time named this year for a two-fold reason, that is because it is the proper time and to save the members an extra trip, most of them having to meet at the Judicial Committee on the same day. This meeting is only to adopt a plan and fix a day for nominating a Congressional candidate, and that day will surely be fixed late enough for the convenience of the aspirants. The action of the Committee will let the candidates know what they may depend on, and certainly can not prevent anybody from entering the race.

Col. Jerry South Dead. (Special Telegram to THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.) FRANKFORT, Ky., April 15.—Col. Jerry South, lessee of the Kentucky Penitentiary, died in the Senate chamber this morning. C. H. ROCHSTER.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS. The Senate has repealed the Charter of the Newport Journal Lottery Company. The bill to change the line between Lincoln and Casey counties has passed both Houses. The Senate has passed a bill to require a certain class of offenders to pay their board while in jail. A bill to raise grand larceny to \$25, and to authorize the hiring out of persons convicted under it has passed the Senate. The House has passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of re-stocking the rivers of Kentucky with food fishes. The House has refused to concur with the Senate in the repeal of the officer's oath for officers. Mr. Gooch voted against the repeal. A large portion of the members of the Legislature their pecunia is the biggest thing they ever came across, and they intend to hold it to as long as possible. Five dollars a day, Sundays included, is not picked up by the average legislator in any other business. The voting of \$2,000 to the late Attorney-General Moss, pretendedly for extraordinary services in putting down lotteries in the State, is nothing more than a present of so much money to a poor lawyer, who is unable to earn a living by the practice of his profession. The Senate has passed a bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the first Monday in November. Let the House amend by fixing the next meeting in 1900, let the Senate accept it, and then let the present body go within the penitentiary walls and hang themselves.

The act to redistrict the State into eighteen Judicial Districts is now a law. There are but few changes. This, the Eighth District, remains as before with the addition of Rockcastle taken from Judge Randall's District. A bill has been offered in the House to appropriate \$250 out of the State Treasury for the purchase of a sword to be presented by the Governor to Master Lucien Young, of the Navy, who was a former resident of Casey county. The great amount of fraudulent claims against the State, made by arresting men for tramped up charges, and having several hundred witnesses summoned to appear against them, has stirred the Legislature to appoint a joint Committee to prepare a bill to prevent such raids on the Treasury. The following has passed both Houses and is now a law: 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That section 10, article 17, of chapter 29 of the General Statutes, be amended by the addition of the words following, to wit: That it shall be unlawful for any tavern keeper (whether licensed by the State or by authority of the County Court, or by Trustees or other authority of city or town), or for any saloon-keeper or other dealer in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, to have open a bar-room or other place for the sale of such liquors, or in any way to sell, give or otherwise dispose of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday. 2. The keeping open of a bar or store, or any other place for the sale of such liquors, or the selling or otherwise disposing of such liquors on Sunday, shall be deemed a violation of the statute to which this act is an amendment, and shall, upon conviction, subject the offender to the pains and penalties prescribed therein, and shall, moreover, for the third offense forfeit his license, whether State, city, County Court or town license.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS. —Memphis, Tenn., made herself a fool over Grant this week. —Samuel Jones Tilden has given the Irish Relief Fund \$10,000. —Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., has 484 students this year. —On Monday morning the mercury was 12° below zero at Mt. Washington, N. H. —Chattanooga, Tenn., and points in Northern Georgia enjoyed a three inch snow on the 9th. —There is a probability that the one-cent stamp tax will be repealed by the present Congress. —There are but 332 prisoners in the Penitentiary now. Three months ago there was a thousand or more. —The Democracy in four of the New York Assembly districts elected anti-Tilden delegates in the State Convention Saturday. —The Frankfort Yemassee estimates that no less than \$150,000 are paid annually by the State of Kentucky upon fraudulent claims. —Iowa instructed her delegation, on Wednesday, to vote as a unit for Blaine, while Missouri and Kentucky instructed for Grant. —The Sen says that Howard Hampton, of Clark county, and his five sons aggregate in weight 1,355 pounds, an average of 273 pounds. —The army bill with its anti-poll clause, the rider over which so much fuss has been kicked up, has passed the House of Representatives. —At a ball given by the ten men of Baltimore, last week, the heaviest man present weighed 430, and the lightest 151 pounds. —Milton Phillips, of Bradfordville, Marion County, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, a few days ago. No cause is assigned. —A special term of the Owen Circuit Court has been set for the first Monday in May, for the second trial of Tom Buford, the murderer of Judge Elliott. —Mrs. J. E. Stuart, widow of the great Confederate cavalry general, has been elected Principal of the Virginia Female Institute at Staunton, Va. —A Female College at Williamson, S. C., has abolished the annual Commencement exercises on the ground that it detracts from the more important duties of the institution. —A sub-committee of the Lower House of Congress has agreed to recommend a bill to provide for the erection of a United States Court-house at Frankfort, to cost not exceeding \$100,000. —An alleged crazy youth named Treske murdered his mother with a butcher knife in Louisville, Saturday, and afterwards chopped her head to a jelly. He had sense enough to escape after the horrible deed. —The American ring having put the price of paper so outrageously high, the Chicago dailies have ordered one hundred car-loads of paper from Canada, by which they will save money after paying the duty, &c. —The Courier Journal speaks of walnut logs being shipped to Pensacola, Florida, from Tennessee, which are "thirty feet in diameter." Baxter, Beck and Blunt Dunn can have evidently gotten the editor excited. —Col. C. E. Sears and E. F. Madden, newspaper men of recognized ability, have purchased the Louisville Evening Post and News and intend to keep up its reputation as the best evening paper published in that city. —Senator Beck has returned to Lexington, it is said, to raise an anti-Tilden boom and keep the State from doing the bidding of the Courier-Journal, by instructing for him; whereas Watterson has grown exceedingly wroth. —J. W. Barr, Esq., of Louisville, has received the appointment of Judge of the United States District Court of Kentucky to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Hayes. The selection is said to be an excellent one. —Dr. R. C. Chennault, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 30th of this month. Late Legislation touching the affairs of the institution caused the step. —The election in Rhode Island resulted in 10,015 for the Republican candidate for Governor, 5,956 for the Prohibitionist candidate, and 7,990 for the Democrat, making a Republican minority of 2,131, and the election will have to go to the Legislature, which is Republican. —Whittaker, the colored Cadet at West Point, was found in his room the other night bound hand and foot, with one ear cut off and the other slit, besides being bruised and mutilated in sundry other ways. He says it was done by three masked men. A Congressional Committee has been appointed to investigate.

W. H. Vanderbilt, the Railroad King, has \$51,000,000 of United States four per cent bonds, which bring him an interest of \$5,000 per day. —By the skillful management of Hon. Phil R. Thompson, Jr., the House has rejected the Senate Amendments to the Census Bill, thereby saving the Government \$250,000. —King Theodore, the Barnese ruler, had 700 of his subjects buried alive, as a sacrifice for the restoration of his life, but the old record died all the same, much to the relief of his other subjects. —The failures in New York for the first three months of the year number 1,403, with liabilities aggregating \$12,000,000. Last year, during the same period, the failures numbered 2,500, with liabilities of \$48,000,000. —Dan Hart, a negro, won the O'Leary belt in New York a six day's walking last Saturday. His score was 565 miles—12 miles more than the previous fastest time on record. He will get about \$20,000 for his share of the proceeds. —The Louisiana Convention, on the 12, while favoring Gen. Hancock for President, sent its delegates to the National Convention instructed, except to vote as the majority may decide and for the maintenance of the two-thirds rule. —General Isaac M. St. John, consulting and mining engineer, Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, died suddenly at the White Sulphur Springs. He was Commissary General of the Confederate army, and at one time was chief of the Mining Bureau. —Hon. J. W. Perry, Representative from Owen County, Ky., has sued the Cincinnati Commercial for \$10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by an article charging him with adultery with Miss Adams, his niece, who dropped the little bar of the window at Hunt's Hotel, Cincinnati. —Senator Gordon, Representative Jo Blackburn and other leading Democrats are to go to Virginia and speak at Winchester and other points on the pending national issues, hoping in this way to consolidate the elements of their party, now apparently so divided on the debt and other questions of local interest. —The rapid growth of the order of Knights of Honor has been wonderful. Although less than seven years old it has a membership of 85,000, of which nearly 6,000 are in this State. Since 1873 over \$2,750,000 has been paid to the widows and orphans of its deceased members. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky was in session this week at Louisville, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: L. C. Garrigus, of Russellville, G. D.; S. F. Maguire, Danville, G. V.; D. John B. Ewen, Covington, G. A.; D. J. A. Denner, Louisville, G. R.; T. E. Dennis, Louisville, G. T.; Rev. Morris Evans, Richmond, G. C.; William Hall, Mayfield, G. C.; L. W. McCarthy, Louisville, G. G.; T. W. Sturgeon, Louisville, G. S.; S. M. Bernard, W. A. Kliesendorf, H. E. Thompson, G. T.; W. F. Moss, Covington, Supreme Representative, with J. L. Powell, of Paducah, Alternate; Dr. H. C. Miller, Louisville, State Medical Examiner.

GARRARD COUNTY. —The little babe of George Dunlap, Jr., is not expected to live. —There will be a meeting of the County Committee here on Saturday next, to shape the county races. —Every one fully expected the affirmation of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Grove Kennedy. Consequently, there was no surprise. —The partnership office of Miller and Farris is now owned exclusively by John Miller, he having purchased Farris' half. Clark Farris will handle fancy horses at Mr. Wm. Walker's stable, we understand. —We have a new and interesting little paper for those interested in Sunday School work, published at the office of the Enterprise, edited by Elder Gibson, of this place, and called the Glomer. Subscription per annum forty cents. —Michael, Burdett & Co., have sold out their butcher shop, on Richmond st., to O. S. Tillet. Mr. Tillet has bought out all of the shops in town, and now has a clean sweep at the butcher business. A good show for money. —The Baptist Church, of this place, has been well attended since Sunday last, in consequence of a protracted meeting being held here by Elds. Harvey and Tupper, of Harrodsburg. The meeting will continue for some days. We are hopeful for their success. —The firm of Campbell & Yantis is dissolved. They sold to George Hardin, of this place. Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the firm, made a deed of trust to E. H. Tomlinson for the benefit of their creditors. Assets about equal indebtedness. Campbell has gone to Somerset to live. —We are personally acquainted with our excellent Deputy Sheriff, and think that your Broodhead report certainly did not give a full report of the cause warranting his warlike appearance, for knowing well his character we think he would not appear in "battle array," seeking imaginary beings. —PERSONAL.—John Farris, a farmer, citizen of this county, now living in Atlanta, Ga., is here. Crit Davis and Murry; horsemen, were over this week, and have taken Capt. Tom Penock's fast mare, F. F. to drive. The Capt. is doing well with his horse, Bollingerbo. Steve White, of Richmond, was in town Sunday. J. F. Zimmerman, one of the editors of the Dundee Tribune, visited our place Monday. H. C. Kaufman and wife returned Sunday from his father's at Hustonville. Dr. F. O. Young and Col. Mat Walton have been to Liberty this week. Messrs. Jess Sweeney, Joe Hemphill and Geo. Walden, our energetic dry good merchants are spending this week in Cincinnati, selecting a full stock of goods. Mrs. Mollie and Laura Smith are also in Cincinnati securing the latest Spring styles in the millinery department. Those attending the Louisville Republican Convention from this county are Messrs. W. O. Bradley, Col. J. K. Faulkner, Gen. W. J. Landrum, Geo. Denny, Jr., Geo. Denny, Sr., J. Hart, Jr., Wm. Berkley, Daniel Collier and several colored brethren, we have not their names. R. H. Tomlinson, John Robinson and Geo. Robinson are off on a Western tour. ROCKCASTLE. Mr. Vernon. —W. H. Albright is a candidate for Sheriff of Rockcastle county, at the August election 1880. —There were heavy frosts Sunday and Monday nights. The fruit is killed in this county, with the exception of a few localities. —The following list of marriage licenses, issued since last report, is furnished by Mr. D. N. Williams, County Court Clerk. Jas. Grant to Lizzie Lykiner, R. L. Lorie to Catharine Warren, John J. Harper to Amanda McClure, W. B. Cromer to Annella J. Doane. The bill dividing the State into eighteen Judicial Districts passed the Legislature last week. By the provisions of this bill Rockcastle county is transferred from the Fifth to the Eighth District. The change having been effected the excitement attending it may now subside. —Mr. John C. Young, of Danville, is killed for a lecture at the Court-house, in this place, next Tuesday night, the 30th.

His subject will be "The Lost Arts." This is the first opportunity that has been afforded of people to hear this most distinguished lecturer, and he will have a crowded house. —It is reported that Samuel Swayne, who escaped from jail here about ten days ago, was recaptured last week in the Mountaineer neighborhood. In a little while he eluded his captors and again made his escape. Some of these days I shall write a history of Swayne's exploits. The number of his "escapes" exceed those of the famous Jack Sheppard. —The Teachers' Association, The Mt. Vernon Male and Female Academy is offered for sale. A transfer of possession to the purchaser will be made in time for the next session. The property consists of one acre of ground, on which is a good dwelling and school-building combined. Any one desiring to establish a permanent and paying school, or a boarding school, or a college, or a university, or a normal school, or a theological seminary, or a law school, or a medical college, or a business college, or a college of agriculture, or a college of commerce, or a college of engineering, or a college of science, or a college of art, or a college of music, or a college of literature, or a college of philosophy, or a college of theology, or a college of medicine, or a college of law, or a college of business, or a college of agriculture, or a college of commerce, or a college of engineering, or a college of science, or a college of art, or a college of music, or a college of literature, or a college of philosophy, or a college of theology, or a college of medicine, or a college of law, or a college of business, or a college of agriculture, or a college of commerce, or a college of engineering, or a college of science, or a college of art, or a college of music, or a 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The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.
Friday Morning, April 16, 1880.

Making a Newspaper.
It was an exceedingly cold night, and Mr. and Mrs. Bunby huddled the stove closely, he passing the time reading a paper, and she sitting looking into the fire.

Without any preface whatever, she dropped the poker. With so much force did it strike the hearth that Mr. Bunby stopped his reading abruptly, and looked over the top of his spectacles inquiringly.

Mrs. Bunby had a happy thought; quickly it was transmitted to Mr. B. "John," said she, "you remember some time ago you promised to tell me how newspapers are made."

"Yes, yes; but some other time, love."

"No, now, please, John!"

Again he tried to content her with a promise, but it was of no avail; she wanted to know, then, just "how papers are put together."

He hesitated. The longer he hesitated the more impatient she grew, and he felt it. Seeing that postponement was of no avail, he heaved a long sigh, laid aside his paper, and reluctantly began to unravel for his wife's edification the "inner life of a newspaper."

"In the first place," said he, "the copy is sent to the composing room—"

"Where does the copy come from?" she queried.

"From the editors and reporters, of course."

"Oh, I see."

"Then it is given to the type setter."

"What do they do, sit on it?"

"No—thunder, no; they are compositors who set it up."

"Oh, they compose the copy and then set it up. But how does it sit?"

He drew another long sigh and calmly replied, "The editors compose the copy, then send it to the composition room and the type-setters put it in type."

"What! the copy?"

"Yes; they set the types up so that they will read as the copy reads."

"Oh, I see."

A pause ensued.

"John," said Mrs. Bunby, "you stopped at the compositors setting the type."

"What do they set the type in?"

"In a stick."

"A stick! what kind of a stick?"

"Oh, a stick is a device that is just the width of the columns of the paper, and holds seventeen lines of brevier."

"And what is brevier?"

"A kind of type that is pleasing to the eye and easily read."

"Oh, I see."

"When the printers get a stick full, he went on, they empty—"

"Are the printers different from the compositors?"

"No," he replied, "a little out of tender, they are one and the same."

"Oh, I see."

"When they get a stick full of type, as I was about to say, they empty it on a galley—"

"And in throwing it upon a galley, don't it go all apart?"

"No; they lift it from the stick, and place it gently, very gently, on a galley—"

"And what's a galley?"

"A long article made of brass, in which the matter is proofed—"

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?"

"Will you wait a moment? If so, I will try an explain—but give me time," he said, nettled a little at her cross examination.

"All right, go on."

"Type, when it is set up, is called 'matter,' and when the first impression of it is taken, they call it—"

"Impression of what?"

"Oh, brother—the type! when it is first printed on the galley, that is called a proof, and they call it 'proving the matter.'"

"A shooting stick! How does it shoot?"

"Shoots the quins into place with the aid of a mallet."

She did not quite understand, but saw by the white of his eye that it would not be well to question him too much, so she bided her time and went on.

"Sometimes the matter is 'pied'—"

"How's that?"

"Why, when some type is knocked over or dropped on the floor, it is called by the fraternity 'pi.'"

He thought he had got through, but the irrepressible wife continued:

"Where do they make the forms up?"

"On 'the stone,' was the rejoinder.

"What kind of a stone—a round one?"

"No a flat one—a piece of level marble."

"Oh, I see."

"Well, when the form is made up it is put on the printing machine and the edition goes to press."

"What do they press the papers for?"

"They don't press the papers, press means printing, and after they are printed, they are circulated throughout the city."

"Oh, I see," and after waiting some little time for him to continue, Mrs. Bunby asked, "Is that all?"

"Thank heavens, yes!" he grumbled from behind the paper he had resumed. Silence followed for an hour. His wife having regained her hold on the poker, was occupied in twirling it, at the same time murmuring, while looking intently at the ashes, "Types, matter, galley, proofs, devils, quins, presses."

The progress and improvements made in railways have recently been set forth most graphically in a paper prepared by Mr. Edmond Smith, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Thirty years ago, a daily traffic of twenty thousand tons, representing some seven million tons per year, was regarded, says Mr. Smith, as the maximum capacity of a double track road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; now it has reached eleven million tons, without any means attaining the limit of its capacity. Again the cost of moving one ton one mile, under the most favorable circumstances, a few years ago was one cent; it is now reduced to one-half cent. These advances and reductions are attributed chiefly to the general introduction of steel rails, these being also furnished to-day at two-thirds the cost of iron rails thirty years ago. Mr. S. predicts improvements and advancements in railroad systems and economy in the future quite as pronounced as those that have been witnessed in the past; and among those anticipated improvements, soon to be realized, is the illumination of the main lines of railway at night by the electric light.

The improvement of noses has become an art in this city, if a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer is to be believed. "A lady of my acquaintance," the writer says, "was given by nature a nose that was flat—a sort of pug, with wide nostrils. Meeting her a few days ago, I did not at first recognize her. She was immensely improved. I asked the cause. 'Can't you see?' she asked, 'I scrutinized her face.' 'Yes,' I exclaimed; 'it's your nose, and it has grown out. Well, I never! What did it? Her nose stood out to a proper length, and was as shapely as could have been desired. 'I've got an extensor in it,' she said; 'but you mustn't tell.' 'What's an extensor?' 'A metal lining or form, which I wear in my nose to give it a good shape. I'll show it to you when we get home.' She did show it to me. It was simply two forms of silver, colored red on the inner surface, to be pressed up into the nostrils. They effectually lifted the end of the nose out from the face, and were not uncomfortable." These articles are further declared to be an article of common manufacture by fashionable dentists.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The Right Sort.
The man who "runs a farm," says Waverly, wants a suitable wife as a partner in the work. The blooming and beautiful young lady, rose-cheeked and bright eyed, who can darn a stocking, mend her own clothes, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed pigs, milk the cows, and be a lady all the time, is the girl that sensible young men are in quest of for a wife. But your pining, wasp-wasted, doll-dressed, consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, and novel-devouring daughters of idleness, are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet to look after a brood of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want less of restraint and more liberty of action; more kitchen and less parlor; more exercise and less sofas, more pudding and less piano, more frankness and less mock-modesty. Loosen your corsets and breathe the pure atmosphere, and become something as good and beautiful as nature designed.

Roots of Grasses.—It is generally supposed that the roots of grasses do not penetrate very deep, but these roots have been traced as far down into the soil as four feet. Persons plowing for seedling think that just loosening the surface is sufficient, but if deep plowing is necessary for any kind of crops it is for grass, unless the soil has been deeply worked for other crops.

Romantic Scindlers.
A singular story of wholesale swindling and inexcusable credulity comes from Rome. About a year ago a young and beautiful woman, believed to be an American and credited with the possession of an enormous fortune arrived in the Italian capital, accompanied by a young man belonging to one of the most distinguished Roman families, and by a monkey. She had no other traveling companions. Shortly after her arrival she was married to the young aristocrat, whose name the Italian papers conceal under the title of Signor X. The couple went upon a wedding tour and spent money with lavish hands. They selected the city of Portici for their home, saying that they wished to live in retirement while awaiting the completion of Madame's twenty-fifth year, when she would come into full possession of her fortune and would receive six millions of dollars. Every one was ready to give credit to such a great heiress. A Roman gentleman, in whose villa the couple lodged, loaned them 50,000 francs worth of jewelry, which they bought in Naples. They made debts among the Neapolitan merchants and bankers to the amount of 700,000 francs. In Rome they victimized the shopkeepers heavily for diamonds, corals, costly furs and other portable articles of high price. Nothing seemed to cost, provided they could get credit for it. They even had the handles of parasols and umbrellas set with precious stones. They contracted to buy the Villa Mirafiori for 700,000 francs, bought seven carriages and four horses, and ordered a private railway car and a yacht. Within a year they managed to make debts to the extent of over a million of dollars. The date fixed for payment in all cases the first of March. In February the couple went to Paris, and then to London, a movement that seems to have excited no suspicion among their creditors; but on the 1st of March news came to Rome that they had gone to America, taking with them an immense quantity of baggage. A few days after a banker in Rome received a letter from the husband, saying that the will making his wife a rich heiress had been set aside, and that they had gone to America, hoping, with perseverance and indefatigable effort, to regain the position they had occupied in the world.

"Generation after generation," says a fine writer, "has felt as we feel now, and their lives were as active as our own. They passed away like a vapor, while Nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are now around our paths. The world will have the same attractions for the offspring yet unborn that she now has for our own children. Yet a little while and all will be happy. The throbbing heart will be stilled and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will be as simple as the prayers will be said, and our friends will return, and we shall be left behind in silence and darkness for the worm. And it may be for a short time we will be spoken of, but things of life will creep in, and our name will be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and glisten with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lip our names. Then shall we have become, in the touching language of the Psalmist, 'forgotten and gone out of mind.'"

Edmond Romayne, claiming to be a Past Master of Keystone Lodge, No. 639, of Chicago gave in the Music Hall, Boston, what purported to be an exposure of the entered apprentice degree in Masonry. The stage was furnished to represent a lodge room, and all the officers were personated. The candidate wore only drawers, an undershirt, and one slipper, his left leg, arm, and breast being bared, his eyes bandaged, and his waist encircled by a rope. The initiation was conducted, so he said, in exact accordance with the Masonic ritual. Several clergymen gave countenance to his exhibition.

Louis XV. had his speeches written out for him with marginal notes—"Here the king will put on a stern aspect," "At this point his majesty will wave his hand," "At this the royal countenance will become mild," When he came of age, in 1823, three speeches were necessary—one for the king, one for the regent, and one for the president of the parliament. In order that they might not be inconsistent their preparation was entrusted to one person—President Henault.

The Baltimore American says the next edition of the English dictionary will contain something like this: "Boon—A political movement started in a private caucus, spontaneously announced by widely-distant newspapers, carried through State conventions by machines, and culminating in national elections."

An Ohio woman dreamed that she saw her husband kissing a certain neighbor's wife and she awoke and struck him across the face and broke his nose.

A witty divine spent a day in New York because he said it was all he had to spend there.

To Much to Do.
Too much to do, besides its direct effect on the busy worker, exposes him to certain inconveniences apt to escape the notice of others. One of these is the effect produced on his memory. One who leads a rushing life, who has to hurry from one thing to another, and from one person to another without a moment's interval, cannot have a vivid remembrance of many things that happen in his experience. He is necessarily liable to forget, in a way that another cannot understand. Many a busy physician has found himself at times in a serious trouble from this cause. He has made a promise to a patient, but before the promise had hardened in his memory, some exciting case has hurried him away, obliterated the impression, and the promise has been forgotten. Another's memory has been known from a similar cause to play them strange tricks. We know an author who was engaged in writing a book amid many other absorbing occupations. For some weeks the book had to be laid aside. When leisure came, he resumed it, as he thought, at the point where he had broken it off, and got through a considerable chapter, when to his mingled amazement and amusement, he found in his drawer another manuscript, almost precisely similar, the existence of which he had quite forgotten. So strange and incredible are these tricks of memory, that sometimes the most honest of men, if examined in a court of justice, would hardly be believed. The non rei ricordo would hardly be accepted by those who have had little experience of the difficulty of carrying in the memory impressions which have not had time to photograph themselves on its tablets, or have been blurred by other impressions following too quickly.—[Macmillan's Magazine.]

Another Husband.
A lady was reading to her five-year old boy the story of a little fellow whose father was taken ill and died; after which the youngster set himself diligently to work to support himself and his mother. When she had finished her story, she said:

"Now, Tommy, if pa were to die would not you work to help mamma?"

"Why, ma," said the little fellow, "not relishing the idea of work, 'what for?' Ain't we got a good house to live in and everything so nice?"

"Oh, yes, my child," said the mother, "but we can't eat the house, you know!"

"Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" said the young hopeful.

"Certainly, my dear," replied the mother, "but they will not last long—and what then?"

"Well, ma," said the little incorrigible, "ain't there enough to last till you get another husband?" Ma gave it up.

A countryman stepped into an up town store the other day, and handed the proprietor one dollar and fifty cents, with the explanation that eleven years ago he had bought some goods. In making the change, he said the merchant had returned him too much by the sum named, and he wished to return the money. The case was evidently one of conscience, as the man has been able all along to pay back the sum due. Nothing was said of interest.—[Richmond Register.]

Farmers and countrymen who have constructed or contemplate the construction of fish ponds, and who desire to stock them with Austrian carp, should remember for themselves that these fish are now being propagated at Washington City by the National Fish Commission for distribution throughout the country free of charge.

"Is this my train?" asked a traveler at the Kansas Pacific depot of a lounge. "I don't know but I guess not," was the doubtful reply. "I see its got the name of a railroad company on the side, and I expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train any where?"

When you go into an editorial room and see the editor using the shears, you should say, "Oh, that is the way you make a paper, is it?" He expects you to say this, and is always braced for the shock. If you omit it, so much vital force is wasted.

"What is a backslider?" asked a gentleman at a Sunday school examination. It went down the class until it came to a boy, who said: "Perhaps it's a flea."

MARKETS.
The retail prices for provisions, etc., are as follows:

Stanford.
Beef, shoulders, 6c; Bacon, sides, 5c; Pork, hams, 10c; Lard, 10c; Butter, 10c; Eggs, 10c; Flour, 10c; Wheat, 10c; Corn, 10c; Oats, 10c; Hay, 10c; Straw, 10c; Coal, 10c; Wood, 10c; Fire, 10c; Ice, 10c; Fruit, 10c; Vegetables, 10c; Canned goods, 10c; Pickles, 10c; Sauces, 10c; Condiments, 10c; Soap, 10c; Candles, 10c; Paper, 10c; Stationery, 10c; Books, 10c; Toys, 10c; Games, 10c; Amusement, 10c; Clothing, 10c; Shoes, 10c; Hats, 10c; Trunks, 10c; Bags, 10c; Umbrellas, 10c; Canes, 10c; Spectacles, 10c; Watches, 10c; Jewelry, 10c; Silverware, 10c; Goldware, 10c; Diamonds, 10c; Pearls, 10c; Gems, 10c; Furs, 10c; Skins, 10c; Bones, 10c; Horns, 10c; Shells, 10c; Seashells, 10c; Fish, 10c; Game, 10c; Poultry, 10c; Eggs, 10c; Butter, 10c; Lard, 10c; Flour, 10c; Wheat, 10c; Corn, 10c; Oats, 10c; Hay, 10c; Straw, 10c; Coal, 10c; Wood, 10c; Fire, 10c; Ice, 10c; Fruit, 10c; Vegetables, 10c; Canned goods, 10c; Pickles, 10c; Sauces, 10c; Condiments, 10c; Soap, 10c; Candles, 10c; Paper, 10c; Stationery, 10c; 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